No. 13,302.

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TWO CENTS.

M'KINLEY'S FRIENDS

They are Disturbed Over Senator Sherman's Book.

FEAR IT WILL INJUPE THEIR FAVORITE

There is Always a Division of Sentiment in Ohio.

The friends of Gov. McKinley are greatly disturbed over the attention attracted by Mr. Sherman's book, and fear that the consequences may be injurious to their favorite's presidential prospects. The story as it relates to Ohio is merciless in its exposition leaders implicated are still living and still active in affairs, they may decide to come forward in defense of themselves. In this event the country may be called to witness the most intensely bitter family row of the

Surprise at the Lack of Foresight. Surprise is expressed that a man of Mr. Sherman's experience should not have foreseen all this, and, moreover, that he would subject himself to some of the criticism that he now levels at Charles Foster and others. This criticism is already heard. A comparison is drawn between the Ohio situation in 1880 and the situation today, as A comparison is drawn between the Ohlo situation in 1880 and the situation today, as respects the purposes of the republicans of the state in the matter of a presidential candidate. Mr. Sherman complains that he lost the nomination in 1880 because of the failure of the Ohlo delegation to impress the convention with the sincerity of its support of his candidacy. The delegation in this way became discredited. Sherman stock in other states were afraid to trade with the Ohlo people, laboring, as they did, under the suspicion that the buckeyes, being at war among themselves, might not be able to carry out any negotiations entered into. Now, as is pointed out, that is one of the dangers to be apprehended from Mr. Sherman's present course. He is in favor of the nomination of Gov. McKinley next year. He may go as one of the delegates at large from Ohlo to the national convention to urge that nomination. But he has impaired the usefulness of the delegation in advance. The country will then still be ringing with this story of 1880, inopportunely revived by Mr. Sherman, and Ohlo will again be an object of suspicion. The question will be asked: Is this delegation any more sincerely for McKinley than the delegation of 1880 was for Sherman?

A Division of Sentiment.

A Division of Sentiment.

Unfortunately for Governor McKinley, the charge already exists that there is a division of sentiment in the state in his case, as there was in that of Mr. Sherman. If Charles Foster and Gen. Garfield were lukewarm toward Mr. Sherman, so also it is said that J. B. Foraker and others are lis said that J. B. Foraker and others are lukewarm toward Governor McKinley. The delegation will be instructed in the one case as it was in the other, but the effect will be lost if the delegation fails to estab-lish credit with the convention.

The Complaint Against Sherman.

Herein lies the complaint against Mr. sherman. He has added to the difficulty of his home delegation before the next convention. He has tagged it in advance with a doubt. Friends of other candidates will be likely to say: "Here are those Ohio fellows again, shouting for their candidate with a leak in their lungs. Their cry is not hearty. It lacks force. How many of them with a leak in their lungs. Their cry is not hearty. It lacks force. How many of them are really for McKinley? And to whom will they be likely to go with McKinley out of it? Is there to be another Garfield developed?" Not even Mr. Sherman himself, it is contended, can hope altogether to neutralize as a delegate the effect of his work as a historian. Let him plead never work as a historian. Let him plead never so earnestly for McKinley, Ohio's voice ust still be weak in the nominating hall.

Hope of the McKinley People. The hope of the McKinley people is that

the leading men attacked by Mr. Sherman may either forego a reply at this time, or in making one, consider more than Mr. Sherman has done the interests of the party and not add unnecessarily to its embarressments. They are more than surprised at Mr. Sherman's judgment, or lack of judgment, in this matter. Some of them are indignant, and it is clear that in the event of Gov. McKinley's defeat next year Mr. Sherman will have a score to settle which may prove to be almost as embaraged to the contraction of the contra rassing to him as that Gen. Garfield found himself held for in 1880. Gen. Garfield, supporting Mr. Sherman for President, yielded to an importunity to take for himself what he had found it impossible to secure for his friend. Mr. Sherman, supporting Gov. McKinley for President, has attacked and cast reproaches on some of the very men upon whom Gov. McKinley is relying for success. If those men are injured by reason of this action on his part, and rendered the less effective as agents next year, Mr. Sherman will be held responsible. him as that Gen. Garfield found

The Man Who Influenced Him.

The point also is made that Mr. Sherman has written too much on this subject under the influence of Warner M. Bateman. Mr Bateman is a near relative of Mr. Sherman and was made a delegate at large from Ohio to the convention in 1880 on that account. His disappointment was necessar-ily keener than that of the other delegates at the failure of the Sherman program, and the charge is made that he saw things in a biased and exaggerated light.

DECK-PLATE TESTS.

Results of Experiments Made at In

The naval ordnance officers have found that the annealed nickel steel deck plates now in use are superior to Harveyized plates for the purpose of deck protection At Indian Head yesterday three of these Harveyized plates, three inches thick, mad by Carnegic, were set at an angle of 10 degrees, or about the same angle they present to fire when in place on a ship's otective deck, and were fired at by an ght-inch riffe, the shot having a velocity of 1,750 feet per second. The hard plates were fractured at the point of impact and pleces were driven through the plate and backing. The soft, untreated plates under like tests are bulged downward, but defact the shot

FALLS IN A FAINT.

Gen. Thos. Ewing Attacked While Arguing in the Supreme Court.

General Thomas Ewing, at one time member of Congress, while arguing a case in the Supreme Court this afternoon, fell in a faint. It caused considerable excite ment and court adjourned immediately. Forty years ago General Ewing's father fell in a faint about the same spot, which has caused a little comment.

Land Officers Appointed.

The President has appointed Albert D. Chamberlain of Douglas, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Douglas, and Jared S. Dixon of Natchitoches, La., to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches.

The Michigan's Cruise. The corvette Michigan, which is making a cruise of the lakes, arrived at Erie, Pa.,

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND RELIEVED

Another Point Scored by the Secretary of the Navy in the Controversy.

Commodore Selfridge Ordered to the Command of the European Squad-

ron at Once.

Secretary Herbert has scored another point in his controversy with Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European station, but the friends of the latter say that his time will come later on. Admiral Kirk-THEIR ONLY HOPE and has just completed a two-years' tour of duty at sea, first in command of the South Atlantic station, and later in command of the European station. He was transferred to this latter command as a special compliment, on the retirement of Admiral Erben, in September, 1894. Since then he has been in frequent collision with

the Navy Department. of former party feuds, and as many of the His Congratulation to President Faure His first alleged offense was in writing a personal note of congratulation to M. Faure upon his election as president of the French republic. For this he was reprimanded by Secretary Herbert, who took the ground that he had improperly interfered in a political matter. The admiral persisted that he had done no wrong, and made an appeal to the President. As was to have been expected, the President sustained his

civilian assistant. Alleged Remark About Missionaries. Next the admiral got into trouble because of his alleged remark that the missionaries in Armenia were "a bad lot." Although he repudiated the remark, it is said he was again reprimanded. Another mistake, said to have been made by the admiral, was in rebuking the ship's chaplain for not appearing in full dress uniform at a certain function, when, as a fact, the chapiain wore the only uniform prescribed by the regulations for the clergy. The department sustained the chaplain in this case.

Wanted to Be Relieved.

Admiral Kirkland became restive under this series of rebukes and plainly indicated his desire to be relieved of his command at the earliest convenience. His wishes have now been complied with in this respect, as with the concurrence of the President, Secwith the concurrence of the President, Secretary Herbert late yesterday afternoon issued an order detaching him from command of the European station on the reporting of his relief and assigning Commodore J. R. Selfridge to that duty. The latter was ordered to proceed to his station by the steamer sailing from New York on the 2d proximo. Admiral Kirkland is now on his way from Gibraltar to Algiers on the flagship San Francisco. The transfer of command of the station will be made in the harbor of Alglers as soon as Commodore Selfridge arrives there. It is expected that Admiral Kirkland will start at once for the United States.

Will Remain on Waiting Orders. He will remain on waiting orders during

he remainder of the present administration. He will not retire for age until June, 1898, and he will become the ranking officer of the navy in June, 1897, on the retirement of Admiral Brown, the present senior officer. Admirals Walker and Ramsay are senior to Kirkland, and both will retire early in 1897 For these reasons, including a probable change in administration in March, 1897, it

Carpenter, in command of the Asiatic station, next February.

CLAY BOLTS HARDIN.

Unwilling to Support a Free Silver Candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 22.—Cassius M. Clay, jr., of Paris, Ky., who made the race for the nomination for governor of Kentucky with General P. Wat Hardin, the democratic candidate, and was defeated in the convention by a small majority, is out today in a letter to the democratic campaign committee refusing to speak in behalf of Hardin, the free silver candidate on a sound money platform. He charges Hardin with repudiating the democratic convention's platform, and will not vote for

He also states in his letter that a change in the control of affairs at Frankfort, the abolishment of the state nouse ring, would be a great benefit to the state. card is not bitter in tone, but is the plain statement of a sound money candi-date who objects to repudiation of the money platform by a free sliver

MISS WILLARD RE-ELECTED.

Practically No Opposition to the Head of the W. C. T. U.

BALTIMORE, October 22.-Miss Frances Willard was again elected president of the W. C. T. U. at the annual election this morning, with practically no opposition, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers. Other officers were elected as follows:

Vice president at large, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara H. C. Hoffman of Kansas City, Mo.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Frances J. Beau-

champ of Kentucky.

The day's proceedings were opened with the customary devotional exercises, conducted by Miss Ellzabeth Greenwood, and the delegates were led in prayer by "Mother" Thompson, the original temperance crusader.

The report of the committee on credentals showed that forty-three states were represented, and that 425 persons were present and entitled to vote.
Visitors were asked to retire from the space assigned to the delegates, and tell-

ers were appointed-ten to collect and four to count the votes.

After her election Miss Willard made a After her election aliss whilard made a brief and feeling address, thanking the convention for the honors, and referring to the long and pleasant period of association between herself and the members of the W. C. T. U. She also spoke of her recent ill health and the great benefits derived from her trip abroad. The balloting then proceeded, with the result mentioned.

COAL RATES ADVANCED.

New York Companies Anticipate Action in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, October 22.-The New York and Brazil Coal Companies have advanced prices today to the following basis: Grate, \$3.75; egg. \$3.90; stove, \$4.15; chestnut, \$3.90. These are f. o. b. prices. This is the high-These are f. 0. b. prices. This is the highest wholesale circular yet made, and anticipates the proposed advance Thursday next by the Philadelphia companies.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has advanced wholesale coal prices to the west as follows: At Chicago, \$5.20 per ton for grate coal and \$5.50 per ton for other sizes; at Buffalo to \$4.15 per ton for grate coal and \$4.40 per ton for other sizes.

The Newark Sails for Rio.

The cruiser Newark, flagship of the South Atlantic station, which has been in dry dock at Cape Town, South Africa, sailed from there this morning for Rio de Janeiro.

SALISBURY'S POLICY

Significant Publication in London as to Venezuela.

SAID TO BE BEYOND ARBITRATION

Claimed That the Monroe Doctrine is Not Involved.

LATEST LONDON COMMENTS

LONDON, October 22.-The afternoon newspapers of this city today again com ment upon the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and in the same tone as yesterday.

The St. James Gazette, for example, declares itself to be opposed to arbitration in any form, saying: "Arbitration not only does not apply to the present dispute, but it is the usual thing, when there is re-course to this kind of international tribunal, for the arbitrators to find against England and the weight of evidence, and in the few cases where the finding has been in our favor the other side declines to pay.'

The Gazette then instances the Alabama, Delagoa bay and the Bering sea disputes in support of its contention that international tribunals usually find against England and

the weight of evidence.

More attention is attracted now than formerly to the utterances of the St. James Gazette against arbitrating the dispute, as this newspaper seems to have had somewhat of the inside track throughout in Venezuelan news here, and it is therefore believed to have been inspired by a high believed to have been inspired by a high government official thoroughly familiar with the subject and aware of the policy to be followed by the Marquis of Salisbury.

"Monroe Question Not Involved." The Times says in an editorial: "Some of cur American friends have been too previous in their interpretations of a report that the Marquis of Salisbury had sent an ultimatum to Venezuela. Lord Salisbury's dispatch had to be sent through Berlin. Its enor was not such as to raise the question which a portion of the American press seem so anxious to discuss.

"The claim that the right bank of the Cuyuni river belongs to them does not justify the Venezuelans in an attack upon the British police. Until their violent act is atoned for and an ample apology is made, they are in a position of having suidenly removed the dispute from the sphere of diplomacy and challenged its set-tlement by force. Whether they count upon enjoying immunity on account of the dis-tance of the scene of action from George-town or whether, like other weak states, they presume upon their instentionnes to they presume upon their insignificance to do things no great power would attempt it is time the Caracas politicians were taught

How Mr. Bayard Regards It.

The Chronicle publishes an interview with United States Ambassador Bayard, in which the latter is quoted as saying that he had only very general ideas of the latest phase of the Venezuelan trouble, except what he had gathered from the newspapers. His latest mission was an endeavor of the friendliest character to arrange to resume the Venezuelan frontier negotiations. Lord Salisbury had listened to his

The delay of Lord Salisbury's reply was doubtless due to the latter's holiday and to the subsequent occupation of the foreign office. The many disputes of the United States with Venezuela had always been amicably arranged by a board of concilia-tion, and Mr. Bayard said he did not see tion, and Mr. Bayard said he did not see why the same method should not be adopted as between England and Venezuela. Lord Salisbury's demand upon Venezuela for reparation, he added, was quite outside his mission in the affair.

The Daily News (libertl) says in an editorial: "It is little credit to diplomacy that

torial: "It is little credit to diplomacy that the Venezuelan question should be so long unsettled. The successive British administrations have not been perfectly consistent with themselves or with each other." The Chronicle (Liberal) says: "We are much obliged for America's efforts at conciliation in the Venezuelan affair, but the offer would come with more grace if the offer would come with more grace if sh would pay the Bering sea scaling indemnity in accordance with the Paris award. While we hope that Mr. Bayard and Lord Salisbury will come together, it is evident that America has no footing beyond that of a powerful neighbor."

Thinks America Will Make a Bluff.

The Post (conservative) says that it expects that America will send a squadron to Central American waters, but that it certainly will not fight on behalf of Venezuela.
"There is no doubt," the Post adds, "that
the American attitude will be the same as
it was with Nicaragua."

France to Follow. Le Soir, speaking of the Venezuelan question says: There is a tendency on the part of America to abuse the Monroe doctrine. England is right, and France will be com-

ed to imitate her in order to secure quitable settlement of several questions PROVOKED BY AMERICA.

Why England Sent Her Recent Demand to Venezuela. NEW YORK, October 22.-The London

correspondent of the World cables the fol-LONDON, October 21.-In conversation

tonight with an official of high standing and intimately acquainted with all the in side facts of the Venezuelan dispute, I learned that the ministerial contention here is that the present decisive action of the British government was provoked by the recent dispatch from the American State Department, enforcing, in strenuous terms, the Monroe doctrine in connection with the question. My informant told me that to his positive knowledge, at an interview at which Ambassador Bayard was communicating the terms of a dispatch to Lord Salisbury, the latter interrupted him midway with the remark that he need not proceed further, as the British governmen could not even entertain the arguments put forward, and absolutely declined to recog

nize such an application of the Monro terms of Lord Salisbury's written re The terms of Lord Salisbury's written reply were practically the same, and included a complaint of the tone in which the question had been dealt with in the dispatch of the American government as in-creasing the difficulties of the situation. In the same document the State Department was invited to remember that England was an American power before the existence of the United States, and her rights on the American continent, conse quently, are anterior to those of the United

States.

Ambassador Bayard, in a further communication to the British foreign office, pointed out that there is no certainty-that England is right about the Venezuelan frontier, as in the British colonial office list, the authorized publication of the colonial department, it is stated that the boundaries of British Gulana have never been every defined in regard to the parts were clearly defined in regard to the parts not in dispute.

This was an awkward reference for the British government, but Lord Salisbury replied that the colonial office list not being an official publication, the British govern-

ELCLUSIVE VENEZUELAN NEWS.

The Associated Press, as Usual, Dis-tances the Opposition. NEW YORK, October 22.-The foremost political question of the day is the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, with the possibility that the United States may be drawn into the controversy. The newspapers of the Associated Press, as usual, have been far ahead of any competition. The afternoon newspapers served by this powerful and enterprising organization had exclusively, on Saturday last, the ultima-tum dispatch which the Marquis of Salisbury has sent to President Crespo, and, yes-

bury has sent to President Crespo, and, yesterday afternoon, the Associated Press rewspapers had exclusively the official statement of the British foreign office on the same subject.

These two fine beats were in addition to by far the most prompt and comprehensive stories of the diplomatic sayings and doirgs on both sides of the Atlantic, the Washington office of the Associated Press being able to furnish, many hours ahead of any other news service, the full and exclusive American versions of the affair gathered from the State Department and from high officials at Washington.

Incidentally, it may be added that afternon newspapers of the Associated Press yesterday published over one and one-half columns of London-Venezuelan matter, in addition to about a column from Washington on the same subject, to a small quarter-column report furnished to the newspapers of the United Press; and it may be noted, also, that there was printed in New York, on Sunday last, in various editions of a newspaper served by the Associated Press, alout five columns of cable matter, nearly all of which was exclusive news, and some of which was published in the newspapers of the United Press on the following day.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMAND. It Implies Right to the Territory Now in Dispute.

Great Britain's course in the Venezuelan natter is construed in diplomatic circles to mean that the refusal to resort to arbitration will be persisted in by Lord Salisbury and that he will proceed to settle in his own way with Venezuela, leaving it for the United States to act as she pleases after the thing is done.

Lord Salisbury's contention, it is believed, s that the United States cannot assume that there is any intention to encroach upon Venezuelan territory, but must wait until

there is an overt act committed.

The whole question of the ultimatum depends upon the extent of the British territorial jurisdiction. The only grounds, as it appears, for a demand by England for reparation is that the arrests were made reparation is that the arrests were made upon British territory. To concede that reparation is due England is to concede that she has jurisdiction over the territory. Otherwise the men arrested were invading Venezuelan territory and their arrest was not only proper, but an apology for the invasion should be made by England.

It is revertied as evident that Lord Salis-

rot only proper, but an applicable to the invasion should be made by England.

It is regarded as evident that Lord Salisbury is trying to get a favorable decision of the main question through the acknowledgment of the propriety of the British position as to the subordinate question. The United States yielded so far in the Corinto affair that Lord Salisbury is trying to open a way to the avoidance of the Monroe doctrine by presenting a fictitious analogy between the two questions.

The best diplomatic fudgment is that exhibitions are rapidly approaching which will compel the United States to decide between an inexorable policy of forcing England back to her original possessions, and, on the other hand, entering into an alliand back to her original possessions, and, on the other hand, entering into an alliance with England for practically a joint protectorate over this continent. It is even intimated that we are already face to face with this alternative, and that this explains the semi-official declaration in London that England would be ready to stand by the United States in enforcing the Monroe doctrine

Great Britain's demand has not yet eached Caracas, as is evident from the fact that Minister Andrade has not yet heard from his government on the subject President Crespo, who has been absent from the capital on a vacation, has started back for the purpose, it is believed, of filling the four vacancies in his cabinet which occurred recently. One of these new officers is the minister of foreign affairs. There is no doubt entertained her that Crespo's new minister will share views of his predecessors, as no ministry or administration could survive in Venezuela which did not make resistance to British aggression its foremost policy.

In Venezuela's answer to the first denuand for requantion on the Urman includes mand for reparation on the Uruan inci-dent Minister Rojas said that the repara tion was refused because it would be render of all claims Venezuela ever had

TO BUILD ON F STREET.

Mr. McLean Purchases a Lot on the Corner of 10th Street. A sale of property on F street has just een effected which will excite considerable interest. It is a corner lot on that ther oughfare, and it is understood that the purchaser intends to improve it by the erection of a business building. The property is at the northwest corner of 10th and F streets and was purchased, through George E. Easterday, real estate agent, by Mr. John R. McLean, who paid the owner, R. Goldschmid, a consideration of \$49,500, which is at the rate of \$42.56 per square foot. The lot has a rather narrow frontage, being only 16 feet 41-2 inches, with a depth of only 71 feet. The total area is 1,163 square feet.

Mr. F. L. Loring of New York, who is the owner of the building 1327 F street, is in the city consulting with his agent, R. J. Kirkpatrick, and considering plans for the

erection of a new building on this site. s the intention of Mr. Loring to push the mprovement forward and erect a handsome business building.

Medal of Honor Awarded.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Wesley J. Powers, late private company F, one hundred and forty-seventh Illinois volunteers, for distinguished gallantry in ac tion at Oostanaula river, Georgia, April 3 1805, in voluntarily swimming the river under a heavy fire of the enemy and bring-ing a ferry boat from the other side.

To Protect the Missionaries. A cable message was received at the Navy Department today announcing the arrival

of the cruiser Marblehead at Mersine, in the Gulf of Alexandretta, Syria. She was sent there by direct orders from the Navy Department, at the instance of United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople, for the protection of American missionaries there and in Syria generally.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Edwin R. Heath as consul of Bolivia at Kansas City, 1 4

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

ment could not be responsible for its state- TAYLOR TALKED PAY OF THE ARMY THE GUN FACTORY

The Democratic Recorder at a Republican Meeting.

HE PRODUCED A SENSATION

By Making a Speech in Favor of Perry Carson.

HIS ACTION CRITICISED

A meeting of republicans was held las right in the Galilean Fisherman's Hall, on F and 4½ streets southwest. The meeting was composed of republicans of the elev enth, seventeenth and eighteenth districts. Mr. W. R. Laws presided over the gathering. All of the colored candidates for the honor of going as a delegate to the national convention were present and occupied seats upon the platform, as did Recorder C. H. J. Tayler.

After speeches had been made by E. M. After speeches had been made by E. M. Hewlett, R. H. Key, Perry Carson, Daniel Murray and M. M. Holland the meeting was given a surprise. The president announced that he wanted to introduce a man to whom the audience would give a respectful hearing. He thought that they could give one of their race, it matters not of what political faith, a respectful hearing. He then introduced Recorder C. H. J. Taylor. The audience evidently thought that Mr. Taylor had flopped over, from the applause accorded him.

applause accorded him.

Mr. Taylor said that he was astonished beyond measure at the marked consideration given him. Yet he said that as fat as he was from feeding at the democratic trough, he thought it would be unwise, out of place and impolitic for him to say much. He said that, aside from political ties, "we are bound by a common destiny. Where you succeed I succeed, where you fail I fail. I hope that in this contest you all will treat one another with the utmost respect and courtesy. While I am full of sympathy with you and would like to say much, yet I cannot, because it would be out of place and improper. But there is one thing that I must say, that, in my political experience, this is the first time I ever heard that a man should be defeated for office or position because he has already held the position. Take, for instance, John Sherman, who has for forty years held office, and yet his people keep him in office." Pointing at Perry Carson, Mr. Taylor said: "You claim that you want an intelligent man, but what you want in convention and politics are shrewd politicians." He said that he did not have much following in the country. "Negro democrats don't have much following in the country," he said." I am now out of politics. I could talk to you for two hours, but I would say something that would cause somebody to cane me when I got on the outside." applause accorded him.

Mr. Taylor said that he was astonished thing that would cause somebody to cane me when I got on the outside." After a speech by C. J. Jones of Mississip-pl the meeting was adjourned.

Caused Much Talk.

Recorder Taylor's presence at the meetng caused a good deal of talk today among the republican politicians. The fact that Mr. Taylor intimated in his speech last night that he was favorable to the selection of Perry Carson as the colored delegate from this city to the national convention caused the anti-Carsonites to denounce Mr. Taylor's presence at last night's meeting as unwise and calculated to do him (Taylor) injury. Carson says that he was in no wise responsible for Mr. Taylor's appearance at the meeting, and that he was equally sur-prised with the other politicians. Mr. Holland said to a Star reporter today that he did not imagine for one moment that Tay-lor would have said anything, and thought that when he was called upon to speak he would simply have acknowledged the compliment and afterward remained silent. compilment and afterward remained silent.
Mr. Hewlett, in whose company Mr. Taylor went to the meeting, says, as Mr. Taylor dees, that Taylor was simply at the
meeting by accident, and did not go there
to speak in the interest of any one.

Mr. Taylor Explains. Mr. Taylor said to a Star reporter today 'I was requested to go with Lawyer C. J. Jones of Mississippi to see Dr. J. T. Jenifer astor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church to arrange for a meeting for Mr. Jones at Dr. Jenifer's church. After we left Dr Jenifer's Mr. Hewlett, who was with us said that he had to attend a meeting of republicans, and suggested that we go along. I consented to go, and when we reached the meeting started to take a back seat, but was invited to go on th platform. I went to the meeting to see the fun, and being a democrat had no idea of being called upon to make a speech. As to the charge that I am favorable to the selection of Col. Carson, while I am a democratical carrier of the charge that I am favorable to the selection of Col. Carson, while I am a democratical carrier of the carr crat and have no business and don't inteno have anything to do with politics here yet I would not give one Carson for ten carloads of such men as are in opposition to him. I have no doubt but that he will be overwhelmingly elected, as he is a representative of that class of people who wil send delegates to the convention Mr. Taylor says that when he referred to there being only a few negro democrats he meant that more as irony than anything

WHAT THE MAILS COST.

Annual Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Postal receipts were \$76,983,128 last year and the outgo \$86,790,172, the excess of expense being \$9,807,044, according to Third

Not counting outstanding liabilities or the earnings of the subsidized Pacific roads (\$1,395,732), comparisons with the statistics of the year ending June 30, 1894, show an increase of receipts amounting to \$1,902,649

Assistant Postmaster General Craige's re-

and an increase of expenditures of \$2,465,-The principal items of expenditure were: Postmasters' salaries, \$16,073,508; clerks in post offices, \$0.414,135; free delivery service, \$12,139,092; railroad mail transportation, \$26,429,747; star route transportation, \$5,735,579; mail messenger transportation, \$1,192,985; railway postal car service, \$2,946,939; railway postal clerks, \$7,103,025; for-

192,985; railway postal car service, 2,300,939; railway postal clerks, \$7,103,025; foreign mails, \$1,171,455.

The principal items of revenue were: Letter postage paid in money made up of balances from foreign countries, \$135,818; box rents, \$2,509,949; sale of postage stamps, wrappers stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, \$73,477,440; money order

COREAN TROUBLE. Departure of the Petrel Indicates That

It is Over. Acting Secretary McAdoo received a cable message this morning from Captain Folger,

commanding the naval forces at Chemulpo Corea, saying that the gunboat Petrel left there this morning for Cheefoo. China. He says nothing whatever in regard to the political situation in Corea. The departure of the Petrel is significant, however, inasmuch as she was sent there at the outbreak of the as she was sent there at the outbreak of the trouble resulting in the assassination of the queen to reinforce the cruiser Yorktown in the protection of American interests. The trouble was so serious that it was found necessary to send a body of marines to Seoul, the capital, to guard the United States legation, which seemed likely to become a point of attack because some of the leaders of the defeated party had sought asylum there. The departure of the Petrel would therefore seem to indicate that the trouble is practiseem to indicate that the trouble is practically over, with no prospect of a ren

Annual Report of Gen. Stanton, the Pay-

master General.

Amount of Money Disbursed to Offcers and Enlisted Men During the Last Fiscal Year.

The report of Gen. Stanton, paymaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows that on July 1, 1894, officers of the pay department were charged with public funds aggregating \$1,031,726; that there were received during the year from appropriations, etc., \$14,562,316, making the total balances and receipts \$15,594,044. There was expended on account of the pay of the army \$13,220,631; on account of mileage to officers, pay of Military Academy, pay of volunteers (treasury certificates), deposits to credit United States treasury, etc., \$12,204,311, leaving a balance charged to officers on June 30, 1895, of

\$1,016,319. Mileage During the Year.

The amount appropriated for mileage for the fiscal year 1895 was \$140,000, of which sum \$127,635.25 was expended during the year, leaving a balance of \$12,364. Of this latter sum about \$8,000 has been disbursed since June 30, 1855, upon orders issued prior to that date, leaving an actual balance on hand of about \$4,000.

Soldiers' Deposits. The amount deposited by soldiers during the year was \$43,560 less than for the previous year, yet the number of deposits was increased by 360, thus showing that the deposit system is looked upon favorably by the enlisted men, and it is thought that the system of deposits tends to lessen de-sertions and is conducive to better disci-

since the date of the last annual report the number of enlisted men on the retired list has increased from 892 to 996, an increase of 104.

Pay of Volunteers.

During the past fiscal year the expenditures on account of pay of volunteers was the preceding an increase of \$212,760 over the preceding year. The making of these payments required the writing of over 16,000 checks, covering more than 9,000

Personal Mention. E. M. Fairchild of Troy and Dr. W. M. Brundage of Albany, N. Y., are guests at the Riggs.

House.

Mr. John F. Olmstead is registered at Page's from New York.

J. A. Woods and George H. Harrison of New York are at Page's.

Robert B. Moorman of Virginia is a recent arrival at Page's.

Misses Madge and Jennie De Shields of Maryland are at the Shoreham.

Mr. Frederick Grinnell, one of the leading men of New Bedford, Mass., accompanied by his wife, is stopping at the Shoreham.

Among arrivals at the Shoreman are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ray of New York, John Floler of Manchester, England, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith of St. Louis.

A distinguished party of Baltimoreans at the Normandie consists of Mr. Enoch Pratt, the philanthropist, and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. H. T. Janes, Mrs. M. N. Perry, Miss Sophie Hyde, Miss Catherine Hyde and Miss Susie Keith.

Mrs. James B. Case and Miss Case of Boston are at the Normandie.

P. Bialt and H. Nolrot of Paris are at the Normandie.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sonneborn of

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sonneborn of Frederick W. Lawrence and Miss A. Law-

rence of London are at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brooke, Miss Effie
Ellis and Miss Verona Brooke of Boston
are sojourning at the Arlington.

Charles F. Russell and Francis G. Peabody of Weston, Mass., are at the Arlington.

A. W. Stark and wife of Norfolk and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Homer of Old Point are recent arrivals at the Raleigh.

Rev. C. W. Wendte, a leading Unitarian clergyman of the Pacific coast, is at the Pacific.

Raleigh. Rev. J. H. Allen of the Harvard Divinity Rev. J. H. Allen of the Harvard Divinity School is a guest at the Raleigh.

Representative S. E. Payne of New York is at the Hotel Normandie, where he has engaged apartments for the winter.

Mr. Edward L. Reckard, private secretary to the Postmaster General, has gone to New York for a few days.

Bishop Hurst has left the city for Hackstytown N. I. where he will present the ettstown, N. J., where he will preach the sermon at the inauguration tomorrow of President Ferguson of the Collegiate Insti-

Rev. Dr. Beiler, the vice chancellor of the American University, will deliver the address this evening at the convention of the general conference district Epworth League at Dayton, Ohio. Maj. Joseph K. Corson, surgeon, is visit-Mal. Joseph K. Corson, surgeon, is visitinb friends at 1726 Q street.

Col. Peter C. Hains, corps of engineers;
Maj. F. H. Phipps and Capt. J. C. Ayres, ordnance department, are in the city in attendance on the meeting of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Lieut. H. S. Chase of the navy is stop-ping with friends at 1811 Riggs place. He ping with friends at 1811 Riggs place. He is on sick leave.

Mr. E. O. Graves, formerly of the Treasury Department and now of Seattle, Wash., is on a visit to this city.

Mr. John Tweedale, chief clerk of the War Department, has returned from a month's visit to Bristol, R. I.

Hotel Arrivals. Willard's-Jas. J. Feeley, Geo. Balley, New York; Joseph Gregg, Chicago. Riggs-R. B. Crane and wife. Toledo; Geo. W. Coke, Boston; E. W. Fairchild, Troy; William Wallace, Philadelphia; Rich ard Norton, Chicago; Geo. C. Wright, Low-

Page—John A. Woods, New York; R. B. Mooreman, Roanoke; Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Boston.
Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, St. Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, St. Louis; D. J. Tompkins, Brooklyn; R. T. Loving and E. Gerry, Brown and wife, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ray, New York. Arlington—T. DeWitt Talmage and daughter, Brooklyn; Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, Cambridge; J. Arthur Brand, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Higgins, London; G. F. Wells, Boston; F. W. Smith, Brooklyn.
Normandie—Mr. Jrs. B. Case and wife, H. F. Serder and wife, Boston; Thos. J. Norris, Baltimore; G. Wilfred Pearce, New York.

York.

National—W. H. Foss, Boston; J. H. Keer, Milwaukee; S. Jacobson and H. D. Deuscher, New York; C. W. Edwards, Albany. St. James—John D. Roberts and wife, Mrs. John Dibert and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Lebyston, P. A. Morrhall, and J. G. Dengell, Lebyston, P. G. L Johnstown; R A. Marshall and wife. Broo

Johnstown; R. A. Marshall and wife, Brooklyn.

Metropolitan—T. F. Powers, New York; B. H. Moss, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cheney, Providence, R. I.; Dr. J. Nichols, California.

Raleigh—A. W. Stark and wife, Norfolk; E. H. Wells and E. M. C. Davis, New York. Cochran—W. A. Jackson, jr., Baltimore: Mrs. M. A. Powers, Boston; J. I. Mayer, Chicago; Mrs. S. H. Johnson, Northampton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, Bridgepor., Conn.

Hamilton—Representative E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; F. W. Sweezey and wife, Port

walk, Conn.; F. W. Sweezey and wife, Port Jarvis, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Park, Macon, Ga.; Geo. L. Chaney and wife, At-Congressicnal—P. J. Challen and Neil Bryant, New York; J. B. McDonnell, Hart-ford, Conn. Oxford—C. A. Macalester, Pennsylvania; P. W. Heroy, G.W. Weber and D. T. Thomas, jr., New York; Col. J. K. Eppley, San Jose, Cal.; O. W. Wesver, city.
Ebbitt House—T. C. Jackson and E. C. Maishall and wife, Boston; Wm. T. Harway New York

Look on page 8 for the fourteenth installment of

"When the War Was

Over." \$500 for the correct solution of the mystery

by a woman reader.

No Orders for Extra Work at the Navy Yard.

HALF THE FORCE OF EMPLOYES GONE

Dismissed Because There Was

Nothing for Them to Do.

WHEN WORK IS EXPECTED

An electric light plant has fust been established at the Washington navy yard, and it was tested last night for the first The unusual illumination of the buildings gave rise to all sorts of sensational war stories, which are said at the Navy Department to have no foundation

No Orders for Extra Work. Capt. Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, who has direct supervision over the affairs of the navy yard, told a Star reporter today that no orders have been given for extra work or quick work at the yard, and that, on the contrary, the work has become so slack that it was necessary yesterday to dismiss half the force employed in the ordnance shop. The activity at the yard last night, he said, was due entirely to the test of the new electric light apparatus.

Work Now in Progress.

The principal work now in progress at the yard is the construction of the armament for the battle ship Oregon, but its completion will not require any increase of men or in the hours of labor. Capt. Sampson said there will be more activity at the yard when the forgings are received for the fifty 3-inch field pieces which are to be assembled there, but these forgings are not expected for several weeks yet. This work will be sure to keep the regular force busy for a few months, but will not necessitate the employment of any extra men.

BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER.

It is Read to the Episcopalian Con-vention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 22.-The

two houses of the Episcopalian convention met in joint session this afternoon as the F. J. Gould of New York is at the Riggs final act of a very busy three weeks' session. The pastoral letter prepared by the bishops was read by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. The document is addressed to the clergy and laity of the church and contains some 7,000 words. The bishops refer to the successful deliberations of the convention, to the progress in the work of revising the constitution and canons and to vising the constitution and canons and to the need of more systematic and general contributions for the work of the church.

A paragraph is devoted to the heroic self-sacrifice of the missionaries in China and to a justification of the church's policy in keeping them there and sending more to join them in the work. The fact that four new dioceses and two new missionary jurisdictions have been created is pointed to as an evidence of the healthy growth of the church at home. The bishops are hopeful of immediate or general results in the spreading of the sentiment for unity throughout Christendom. The bishops complain that while the theological schools are plain that while the theological scho turning out many graduates, and candidates for orders are about as numerous as ever there is a lack of self-sacrificing men will-ing to spread the faith in foreign and heathen lands. The progress of the work among the Afro-Americans is noted and its

among the Afro-Americans is noted and its needs pointed out.

The woes of the sister church in Armenia are sympathized with. The spirit of unrest in the land is commented on, and the rem-edy for it is declared to be accessible in the

Fully a third of the letter is devoted to a fully a third of the letter is devoted to discussion of certain tendencies in the church toward ritualism, and, on the other hand, toward too great liberality. Unauthorized methods of celebrating communion and other offices of the church are severely rebuked, and the letter makes the signifi-

rebuked, and the letter makes the significant statement:
"We are, indeed, between two perilous tendencies. On the one hand there is a demand for concessions which will make it easy for members of Christian bodies not in communication with the church to enter her ministry, to transfer themselves bodily as congregations, with feeble guards of soundness in their forms of worship. On the soundness in their forms of worship. On the other hand, there is a plea put forth by some to enter into negotiations with the bishop of Rome with a view to reunion, which is now known to be possible only by absolute submission to his unscriptural and unlawful emands. The wise thing for us to do is to

hold fast to our position." PERSONALITIES MORE PRONOUNCED. The Campaign in Maryland More Bit-

ter Than at First. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., October 22 .- Messrs. Lowndes and Hurst, respectively the republican and democratic nominees for governor, left Baltimore this morning for a few days' campaigning on the eastern shore. The two candidates and their parties took the same train as far as Clayton, Del. The meeting of the nominees, while polite, lacked the cordiality they displayed pointe, lacked the cordinary they displayed earlier in the campaign. The candidates separated at Clayton, Mr. Lowndes going to Easton, where he will address a meeting tonight, while Mr. Hurst will speak to the

tonight, while Mr. Hurst will speak to the democrats at Chestertown.

It is a noticeable fact that personalities are coming more prominently into play in the campaign, and an instance of this occurred last night, when a well-known democratic worker arraigned the republican candidates so extravagantly that at the conclusion of the meeting he was assaulted by one of his hearers, who took exception to the character of his remarks. Senator Gorman's speech last night attracted a tremendous crowd. The address was delivered in the seventeenth ward, the hotbed of democracy. Conservative democracy. hotbed of democracy. Conservative demo-crats regard portions of the speech as sig-nificant of Mr. Gorman's attempt to excite the "tough" element of the party on elec-

tion day. Senator Gorman is busy today at democratic headquarters, conferring with the leaders on the conduct of the campaign during the remaining two weeks before election. To The Star correspondent he said that he felt more confident now than ever that not only would Mr. Hurst be elected, but that all the rest of the democratic state and city ticket would win; his wights to the different sections of the state. visits to the different sections of the state had convinced him that the party in the counties would vote the tleket, and that the city would give the usual majority.

KNAPP STILL ALIVE.

But His Death is Expected at Any Hour.

Mr. R. Knapp, the Navy Department clerk whose attempt to commit suicide was reported in yesterday's Star, was still alive this afternoon, but his death is expected at any hour.

Secretary Olney Gone to Boston. Secretary Olney left here last evening for visit to his home near Boston on private usiness, and will return Thursday or Friday. The report that he was prevented from going to Atlanta with the President because of the illness of his wife proves to